

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes X
no _____

Property Name: Stone Cottage G, Spring Grove Inventory Number: BA-2342
Address: Spring Grove Hospital City: Catonsville Zip Code: _____
County: Baltimore County USGS Topographic Map: Baltimore West
Owner: DHMH Is the property being evaluated a district? ____ yes
Tax Parcel Number: _____ Tax Map Number: _____ Tax Account ID Number: _____
Project: _____ Agency: _____
Site visit by MHT staff: ____ no X yes Name: L. Bowlin, 1985 Date: _____
Is the property is located within a historic district? X yes ____ no

If the property is within a district District Inventory Number: BA-2319
NR-listed district ____ yes Eligible district X yes Name of District: Spring Grove Hospital Center
Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource X yes ____ no Non-contributing but eligible in another context ____ yes

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district) Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible ____ yes ____ no

Criteria: X A ____ B X C ____ D Considerations: ____ A ____ B ____ C ____ D ____ E ____ F ____ G ____ None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in:

#BA 157 (Bowlin, 1986); Project Review & Compliance Files; Spring Grove Architectural Survey Notebook

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

Spring Grove Hospital Center, Catonsville, Baltimore County was initially determined eligible for the Maryland Register of Historic Properties in 1986. Trust policy is that any property eligible for the MRHP is also eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Spring Grove is eligible under Criterion A, events, as the first state-sponsored facility for the mentally ill. The hospital had its origins in 1797 where the indigent sick and insane were cared for in Baltimore. By 1872 the hospital had outgrown its site and the state chose a new 200-acresite in Catonsville. The District is also eligible under Criterion C, as an architectural example. The hospital center does not have a specific layout, but rather its growth and development are demonstrated through the construction of buildings in response to new needs and developments in the care of the mentally ill. The 1985 survey included 25 buildings built between 1872 and 1944. All are eligible contributing resources to the historic district.

[*from Spring Grove Hospital Center DOE]

As a result of the recently completed survey, 25 buildings have been determined to be historically and architecturally significant to the development of public mental health care in Maryland at Spring Grove Hospital Center. This property, BA-2336, Rice Auditorium, was included on the list of significant properties. (See Bowlin, 1985)

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended X Eligibility not recommended ____

Criteria: X A ____ B X C ____ D Considerations: ____ A ____ B ____ C ____ D ____ E ____ F ____ G ____ None

MHT Comments

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, NR Program

Date

NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Stone Cottage G, Spring Grove

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BA-2342

Prepared by: L. Bowlin, 1985 (MHT)

Date Prepared: _____

Stone Cottage Group
Spring Grove Hospital Center
Catonsville

1936-1944
Public

The Stone Cottage Group consists of six buildings with construction dates ranging from 1936 to 1944. The four residential cottages are Georgian Revival while the Dining Room Cottage and G Cottage are more of a vernacular interpretation of that style. Cottages C and D were built in the same year of 1936, and are nearly identical in appearance. While Cottages E and F were built in 1940 to match the first two cottages, the buildings do exhibit some differences in some of their architectural elements. The layout of the buildings forms a "U" shaped pattern with Cottage G positioned at the base, behind the Dining Room Cottage. The first two cottages, C and D, were built across from each other so that the enclosed yard resulted only after five of six buildings had been completed. The U shaped layout is emphasized by one story, flat roof corridors which link the buildings together. Regardless of the stylistic variations, the group of buildings present a homogeneous architectural context.

BA-2342

1944

Stone Cottage G

Public

Spring Grove Hospital Center

Catonsville

Stone Cottage G is a two story, rough-faced stone structure built in an U shape. The facade measures eleven bays long and six bays deep and is covered by a flat roof. Spring Grove commissioned Henry P. Hopkins to design the building for 100 chronically disturbed women. G Cottage is the last stone cottage of the group.

1-87
Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Survey No. BA-2342

Magi No. 0323424839

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Stone Cottage G

and/or common

2. Location Spring Grove Hospital Center

street & number _____ not for publication

city, town Catonsville _____ vicinity of _____ congressional district 3

state Maryland _____ county Baltimore

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational <input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: Hospital

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

street & number 201 West Preston Street telephone no.: 301-225-6816

city, town Baltimore _____ state and zip code Maryland 21201

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore County Courthouse liber

street & number _____ folio

city, town Towson _____ state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

le

date _____ federal _____ state _____ county _____ local

depository for survey records

city, town _____ state

7. Description

Survey No. BA-2342

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date of move _____

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Stone Cottage G, built in 1944, is a two story rough-faced stone building. Situated directly south of the Stone Cottage Dining Room, Stone Cottage G was the last building constructed in this residential unit to house convalescent women. The north facade displays a central pavilion of five bays long and three bays deep. Two wings measuring three bays long and six bays deep flank the central pavilion producing an eleven bay northern facade and creating the U shaped configuration from the south.

The central pavilion along with the rest of the building shows a flat roof above a simple metal cornice. A pedimented doorway adorns the pavilion. The wooden triangular pediment is detailed by classical features such as fluted pilasters, a beaded door surround, and triglyphs on the frieze. A dentil course lines the cornice of the pediment.

The fenestration of the building exhibits repetitive characteristics. The lintels are fabricated of radiating stone voussoirs and rough stone impost blocks. Stone is utilized for the window sills as well. The windows consist of a 20/20 double-hung sash and either a wrought-iron railing or metal mesh screens. The second floor windows show a smaller sash of 15/15.

The southern face of the building reveals the U shape of the structure. An east and west block each measuring three bays by three bays project from the southern wall. Due to the slope of the land, the southern wall rises three stories high plus a full basement floor. The fenestration pattern repeats on three walls including the protective screening. The two doors on the projecting blocks are simple wooden doors with stone sills. The doors open to an exercise yard enclosed by a six foot cement wall.

8. Significance

Survey No.

BA-2342

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1944 Builder/Architect Henry Powell Hopkins

check: Applicable Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D
and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☒ state ☐ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

Stone Cottage G was the last building to be constructed in the Stone Cottage Complex in 1944. While several more buildings were advocated for the Complex, Stone Cottage G became the last building erected due to the lack of funds during World War II. The Maryland General Assembly appropriated \$135,000 for the construction of the building for 100 Chronically Disturbed women. At the request of Spring Grove personnel, Henry Powell Hopkins designed the residential cottage with some special features. First the building had to be fireproof. Secondly and more importantly, the cottage was built so that the walls and floors could be washed down by a stream of hot water. The patients housed in the building were more violent and chronically ill, the design of the building reflected those special conditions.

While Hopkins continued to design the building in cut stone, he did not utilize many Georgian Revival features on the building. Like the Dining Room, Hopkins kept the architectural embellishments to a minimum. The classical pedimented entrance is the only elaborate sign of ornamentation. Dwindling funds probably influenced Hopkins to keep the building simple and functional. Because of the classification of the patient housed in the building, there was a strong probability that physical damage of the cottage would occur.

While Stone Cottage G does not meet fifty year requirement, the building is significant as a contributing unit of the Stone Cottage Group. The building stands at the base of the U-shaped layout and reflects the homogeneous appearance of the Stone Cottage Group.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. BA-2342

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A

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Zone Easting NorthingB

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Zone Easting NorthingC

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D

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E

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F

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification _____

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lauren L. Bowlin

organization Office Of Planning, DHMH

date 6/86

street & number 201 West Preston Street

telephone 301-225-6816

city or town Baltimore

state Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438



BA - 2342

STONE COTTAGE G

SPRING GROVE HOSPITAL CENTER

CATONSVILLE, MARYLAND

NORTH WALL

DON JEWELL, 4/86

NEGATIVES AT MHT



BA - 2342

STONE COTTAGE G

SPRING GROVE HOSPITAL CENTER

CATONSVILLE, MARYLAND

SOUTH WALL

DON JEWELL, 4/86

NEGATIVES AT MHT